

TWELVE PAGES

## THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME II, NO. 192

HONOLULU, H. T., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VAST DIMENSIONS  
OF NAVAL MONSTERSStupendous Task of  
the Construction  
Board.

## LARGEST WARSHIPS IN THE WORLD

FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS DIS-  
PLACEMENT REPRESENTED IN  
EACH OF THE VESSELS.Wonderful Achievement Mapped Out  
by Congress in the Machinery of  
Coastwise Defense—Speed to Be  
Reached, Nineteen Knots.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When Congress in March, 1899, appropriated money for three seagoing coast line battle ships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament of their class, it was evidently the intention to provide for vessels more powerful than those of any other nation in the world. The unfortunate provision by which the contracts for the vessels were made subject to an agreement as to price of armor while it delayed the work served one good purpose in making it possible to combine with them two battle ships provided for by the act of June 7, 1900. The bureau of construction and repair, in the designs for these five vessels, has fully carried out the evident purpose of Congress, and the plans now approaching completion represent five of the most powerful battle ships ever projected.

The vessels appropriated for in 1899 are required to be armored and armed, whereas those of the later appropriation have been held by the navy department not to be covered by the provision as to sheathing, and the bureau has therefore designed two classes of vessels, one sheathed and the other not sheathed. The design, which has been further complicated by the decision of the board of construction to fit three of the vessels with the superimposed turret, similar to those on the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, and to provide the fourth vessel with a quadrilateral arrangement of the 8-inch guns of the main battery.

The general dimensions and chief characteristics of the sheathed and coppered vessels are: Length on load water line, 425 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 10 inches; trial displacement, about 15,000 tons; mean draught at trial displacement, about 24 feet; greatest draught, full load, about 26 feet.

The general dimensions of the unsheathed vessels are: Length on load water line, 425 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches; trial displacement, about 14,000 tons; mean draught at trial displacement, about 24 feet; greatest draught, full load, about 26 feet.

In the 15,000-ton vessels represented in each of these vessels the many antagonistic qualities essential to a perfect fighting machine have been compromised and in important particulars the compromise seems to have pointed out as the most desirable and efficient. To begin with they will have a speed of at least 19 knots, which compares most favorably with any battleships under construction abroad, as well as any in the projected stage. As all the vessels previously designed by the bureau have shown excess of speed over that called for, it may be expected that this figure will be exceeded by from a quarter to a half knot.

The vessels will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two 4-cylinder, triple expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse power, having a stroke of four feet, running under conditions of maximum speed at about 120 revolutions per minute. The steam necessary to this power will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds a square inch by twenty-four Babcock & Wilcox straight water tube boilers, placed four in each independent water-tight compartments. Each ship will carry four 12-inch guns, 40 calibers in length, mounted in pairs in Highborn balanced turrets, having an arc of train of 270 degrees, one forward and one aft in each vessel. Of the 8-inch guns 40 calibers in length, which will be carried on each of the three sheathed vessels, four will be mounted in turrets of the Highborn type, superimposed upon the 12-inch turrets, and four in two turrets amidships, having an arc of train of 180 degrees; and if the two unsheathed vessels all 8-inch guns will be mounted in their independent turrets, having an arc of train of 145 degrees, placed two on each side at the ends of the superstructure, thus forming a quadrilateral. In each vessel there will be a broadside of twelve 6-inch rapid fire guns, 45 calibers in length, mounted six on each side on the main deck, each with an arc of train of 110 degrees, and each will also have twelve 14-inchers and twelve 3-pounders mounted in commanding positions and having very large arcs of fire. In the two lower turrets there will be four automatic 1-pounders and in the upper turrets four single-shot 1-pounders.

Experience having shown that above water torpedo tubes are not only inefficient weapons, but also a menace to their possessors, the vessels are fitted only with submarine torpedo tubes. Two of these are located in one compartment, one on each side, fitted for the discharge of the large 18-inch Whitehead torpedo, and provision is made for carrying stored in the torpedo room six of these formidable engines of war.

The magazines of the vessels will be specially fitted to enable them to carry, with absolute safety in all climates, the new smokeless powder, and this end in view provision is being made for their artificial cooling by pipes led from the cold storage system of the vessel, in such cases as may be

necessary. Provision will be made in the magazines the stowage of at least six rounds for each of the 12-inch guns, representing a weight of about 144 tons; 125 rounds for each of the 8-inch guns, weighing about 180 tons; 300 rounds for each of the 6-inch guns, the weight of which will be about 190 tons; 500 rounds for each of the 3-pounder and 1-pounder guns, and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition for the smaller guns.

So much for the vessels' offensive qualities. To make their defensive qualities proportionately great, they are to have a complete water line belt of armor eight feet in width amidships, eleven inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel. They will also have an armored belt extending over 245 feet of their length, of a uniform thickness of six inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, and joined at its outer end to the barbette of the 12-inch turret by a 4-inch armored bulkhead, and having at its forward end an inclined armored bulkhead from side to side six inches thick, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted. The barbette for the turrets of the 12-inch guns are to be ten inches in thickness, and have a 4-inch armor end and an inclined armored bulkhead from side to side six inches thick, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted. The barbette for the turrets of the 12-inch guns are to be ten inches in thickness, and have a 4-inch armor end and an inclined armored bulkhead from side to side six inches thick, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted.

The turrets themselves will be protected by armor ten inches in thickness, the port plates, however, being seven inches. The 8-inch turrets will be protected by armor ten inches in thickness, the port plates, however, being seven inches. The 8-inch turrets will be protected by armor ten inches in thickness, the port plates, however, being seven inches.

The conning tower and its shield will be nine inches in thickness, and the armored tubes will be protected by six inches of armor, and will be of sufficient size to receive not only all the voice pipes, wiring, etc., but also to permit of their being used as a passageway if necessary. In addition to the conning tower there will be a second tower known as the signal tower, which will be protected by 5-inch armor.

From the bottom of the water line armor belt there will rise a curved turtle back which will be protected by one and one-half inches thick on the flat and three inches thick on the sloping sides, to make assurance doubly sure that no projectile of the enemy shall find its way into the vitals of the ship. As an additional protection to the turtle back, a conformation belt three feet in thickness, packed to a density of eight pounds to the cubic foot, will be worked along the two sides, about the protective deck, for the entire length of the vessel.

The material construction will, of course, be of the high quality of steel which has entered into all the vessels of our navy. The main or upper deck, in addition to being built of steel, will be the only one upon which wood is to be laid. The lower decks will be of steel, and the bottom will be covered with some other like material. The use of wood in the construction of the vessel will be limited even more strictly than it has been in the later battle ships, and all wood exposed to the elements will be fireproofed. Bilge keels and also heavy docking keels will be fitted.

It is proposed to make all of these vessels flagships, and to do this it is necessary to make provision for the accommodation of one flag officer, one commanding officer, one chief of staff, twenty wardroom officers and 658 crew and marines, making a grand total of 703. Both officers and crew will have washrooms, bathrooms and other similar conveniences, and will be placed in the comfort and healthfulness of these vessels very high in the scale.

The applications of electricity on board are very much wider than in the case of any other battle ships in existence, with the possible exception of the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. All the turrets have electrical turning gear, and the ammunition hoists, the blowers to the turrets and general ventilation, the general workshop and practically all of the auxiliaries outside the engine department, are being electrified. The power required for these purposes there will be installed in three ships with superimposed turrets and in the fourth with the quadrilateral arrangement of the guns, mounted on combination bed plates, two having a rated output of 1,250 amperes at 80 volts and six with 625 amperes at 80 volts. The two ships with the 8-inch guns in quadrilateral arrangement will be provided with ten engines and dynamo, mounted on combination bed plates, two with a rated output of 1,250 amperes at 80 volts and eight with 625 amperes at 80 volts.

Breaking it Gentilly. When Thomas T. Crittenden was governor of Missouri he had a colored porter who always stood much in awe of his employer. One of his traits was that he was unduly apologetic about trifles; but one night when the governor's favorite horse died the negro was in a dire dilemma, and the case apparently was beyond the man's power of palliation. He wandered aimlessly about the stable yard for a long time, fearing to break the news to his employer. Finally he mustered sufficient courage to approach the governor. When he had turned his hat around several times in his hands he said:

"Guv'nor, that yere black horse of yours ain't a-goin' to live 'berry long."

"What makes you think that, Ben?"

"'Cause he ain't dead," the negro said, laconically.—Columbia State.

All Suited. Mr. W. J. Bryan will not "retire." Why should he? He is making five times as much money as he would in "retirement," and having a much better time. Besides, the great mass of the democratic party does not want him to retire. He suits them. They suit him.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Sensationalism at Cambridge. That there have been an interesting paper that was not read before the American ornithologists in Cambridge yesterday owing to the absence of the author. It was "The Pterylodactylus of the Caprimulgidae."

DAY OF SPORT AT  
KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLSome Close Finishes  
and Good Time  
Shown.

## FOUNDERS' DAY MEET A SUCCESS

HANAKAHI AND MOON TIED IN  
THE FIF-Y YARD  
TRIAL.Castle Takes the Two Hundred and  
Twenty Yard Dash With Ease—  
Harbottle Wins Over the Hurdles  
—High Jump Tied.

Lovers of good sport were well satisfied with the exhibition at Kamehameha school yesterday afternoon. The annual Founders' Day field day was run off and some of the best athletes in the city contested. Close finishes were the rule of the day and two dead heats resulted in two events, one in the 50-yard dash and the other in the high jump.

The sport started with the junior represented team in the contest and walked away with most of the honors, scoring 80 points. Oahu College entered three men and managed to come second with 14 points. The High school squeezed out 5 points, and the Y. M. C. A. The Kamehameha school showed the advantage of training, for they took almost every event where endurance and staying powers were called for.

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TO LAND CONTROVERSYGovernor Dole Sat Up  
on Annexation  
Treaty.

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STATES MUST TAKE A  
BACK SEAT.Law suit Over Public Domain and Ex-  
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of This Patriotic Administration.

The great and almost unmanageable question of whether or not the constitution follows the flag pales into microscopic insignificance before a new deal that has been thrown up and will convince nations, estranged, friendly statesmen who now perhaps are home friends, disrupt policies that had their birth from the brain of as well known a man as Abraham Lincoln and probably abjuring the whole bethel of United States government officials under the command of Major William McKinley and his worthy Attorney General and cabinet in the bargain.

The giant stroke which shall do all of these things is a question of state a thing of beauty and a joy forever if it happens to work and that is the inaugural address of Sanford Dole as governor of the territory. It is away and above the treaty of annexation and the public land laws of the United States of America all of which are of about the value of so much white paper. The point is that when congress passed a very explicitly worded resolution that the lands of Hawaii should be a part of the American people, the American people did not know what Mr. Dole's inaugural address was going to be. He could have told them but he probably did not want to say much at the time or to let them know that he was going to have Mr. McKinley appoint him Governor. But that does not make any difference, for as long as the inaugural address has been delivered, the treaty and the land laws will stand aside.

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of This Patriotic Administration.

The great and almost unmanageable question of whether or not the constitution follows the flag pales into microscopic insignificance before a new deal that has been thrown up and will convince nations, estranged, friendly statesmen who now perhaps are home friends, disrupt policies that had their birth from the brain of as well known a man as Abraham Lincoln and probably abjuring the whole bethel of United States government officials under the command of Major William McKinley and his worthy Attorney General and cabinet in the bargain.

The giant stroke which shall do all of these things is a question of state a thing of beauty and a joy forever if it happens to work and that is the inaugural address of Sanford Dole as governor of the territory. It is away and above the treaty of annexation and the public land laws of the United States of America all of which are of about the value of so much white paper. The point is that when congress passed a very explicitly worded resolution that the lands of Hawaii should be a part of the American people, the American people did not know what Mr. Dole's inaugural address was going to be. He could have told them but he probably did not want to say much at the time or to let them know that he was going to have Mr. McKinley appoint him Governor. But that does not make any difference, for as long as the inaugural address has been delivered, the treaty and the land laws will stand aside.

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